

THE TRANSCRIPT.

ST. ALBANS.

Friday, July 8, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

For President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

Presidential Election, November 8th, 1864.

UNION STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

JOHN GREGORY SMITH,

OF ST. ALBANS.

For Lieut. Governor,

PAUL DILLINGHAM,

OF WATERBURY.

For Treasurer,

JOHN B. PAGE,

OF RUTLAND.

FOR CONGRESS.

First District—FREDERICK E. WOODBRIDGE, of Vergennes.

Second District—JUSTIN S. MORRILL, of Stratford.

Third District—PORTER BAXTER, of Derby Line.

State Election, September 5th, 1864.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Free-men of Franklin County, without distinction of party, will be held at Sheldon on the West side of the Creek, on Friday the 8th day of July, 1864, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for County officers, to be supported at the ensuing election. All who are in favor of sustaining the Government, in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and to maintain the Union in its integrity, are cordially invited to attend.

SILAS P. CENTER, County Committee.

A. M. BROWN, County Committee.

HEMAN HUNT, County Committee.

The time of the meeting of the Union County Convention has been changed to Friday, July 8th, 1864, as will be seen on reference to the advertisement. We trust that the scanty notice given by the County Committee will not prevent a full attendance from all parts of the County.

THE VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

At the special meeting of the Vermont Historical Society at St. Johnsbury, June 29th and 30th, Ex-Gov. Fairbanks made a cordial address of welcome, which was happily responded to by Ex-Gov. Hall, President of the Society. Rev. P. H. White read a paper upon the life of Jonathan Arnold, the first settler of St. Johnsbury. Henry Hall, Esq., of Rutland, read an essay on "the advent of the Anglo-Saxon," and this was followed by the reading, at the request of the local committee, by L. L. Dutcher, Esq., of St. Albans, of his amusing article on "June trainings and Militia Musters." Dr. Samuel H. Taylor, of Andover, Mass., read a commemorative notice of the late Joseph P. Fairbanks. Lieut. Gov. Spooner presented the reply of Gen. Lafayette to Gov. Van Ness' welcome at Windsor, in the original manuscript. Rev. S. R. Hall of Brownston, read a full sketch of Gov. Samuel C. Crafts, which was followed by a notice of Surveyor General James White-law, by the Rev. Thomas Goodwillie, of Barnet.

On motion, the Rev. Albert H. Bailey, of Hydeville, was invited to prepare a paper upon the Rise and Progress of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Vermont. Hon. D. Needham was requested to prepare a sketch of the late Major Charles Jarvis, and S. B. Colby, Esq., of Montpelier, was invited to prepare an article on the life and character of the late Judge Hinman of Orleans County. Messrs. White, Goodwillie and Dana made acceptable donations to the Society. Eleven gentlemen were elected resident members of the Society, after which the Society adjourned.

This special meeting was attended by large audiences and the Society gave renewed proofs of vitality and usefulness.

—The Vermont Standard has for some time past given official reports in its columns of the casualties which have befallen the Vermont troops. These reports have been printed under the supervision of the Adjutant General and courteously forwarded to the different newspapers of the State.

From the casualties thus reported, the Standard has compiled the following table which we copy as possessing more than common interest for our readers.

	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Total
Second Regiment,	72	230	49	451
Third " "	55	310	34	399
Fourth " "	43	249	25	317
Fifth " "	47	258	52	357
Sixth " "	40	263	20	323
Seventh " "	31	179	6	216
Eighth " "	10	155	7	172
Ninth " "	29	182	7	218
Tenth " "	8	74	52	134
Co. A, F and H,	32	59	5	96
Sharpshooters,				
Aggregate,	367	1066	254	2687

* In this total are included one death from sun-stroke and one from drowning—both occasioned by the exposure of active service.

REPRESENTATIVE RECRUITS.—A recent order has been issued by which any one can be represented in the field by a substitute. Those men and women who are themselves exempt, can now

enjoy the privilege of fighting for their country by proxy, if they see fit. We subjoin the official circular and we are not surprised to hear that the idea is favorably entertained in many parts of the country.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1864.

Circular No. 25. Persons not fit for military duty and not liable to draft, from age or other causes, have expressed a desire to be personally represented in the army. In addition to the contributions they have made in the way of bounties, they propose to procure at their own expense, and present for enlistment, recruits to represent them in the service. Such practical patriotism is worthy of special commendation and encouragement. Provost Marshals, and all other officers acting under this Bureau, are ordered to furnish all the facilities in their power to enlist and muster promptly the acceptable representative recruits presented, in accordance with the design herein set forth.

The name of the person, whom the recruit represents will be noted on the Enrollment and Descriptive Roll of the recruit, and will be carried forward from these papers to the other official records which form his military history.

Suitably prepared certificates of this personal representation in the service will be forwarded from this office, to be filled out and issued by Provost Marshals to the persons who put in representative recruits.

JAMES B. FRY,

Provost Marshal General.

The Rutland County Convention, held at Rutland last week, nominated the following ticket:

Senators.—Merritt Clark, Nathaniel Fish, Wm. T. Nichols.

Assistant Judges.—Barnes Frisbie, Joel W. Ainsworth.

State's Attorney.—Jerome B. Bromley.

Sheriff.—Wm. M. Field.

Judge of Probate.—Rutland District—A. L. Brown, Fairhaven District—C. M. Willard.

Adjutant Anson, of the 11th Vermont sends to Walton's Daily Journal a list of casualties in that regiment under date of June 26th, from which it appears that most of Co. K, were taken prisoners June 23. This company contains several members from Grand Isle County. We give the names but are unable to report the residences of the prisoners:

Co. K.—1st Lieutenant A. Morse, 2d Lieutenant George H. Sowles, 2d Lieutenant A. G. Fleury; Sergeants: C. H. Brush, Thomas Babcock, A. Phelps, O. Fadden, W. R. Donaldson; Corporals: C. Tobias, J. Eddy, P. O'ford, H. Spoor, M. Ingalls, A. S. Fleury; Privates: J. Barton, Wm. Barton, J. W. Bernal, J. Bronson, Geo. Carter, A. J. Chesley, J. Fremette, E. Fiske, W. Fox, Geo. Frost, L. Gonyea, D. Hemmingsway, J. Hersey, J. Hevlines, N. Lalardie, R. Laclair, A. Lacelle, J. LaPoint, B. Lawrence, M. Lilly, P. McKenny, J. Martin, Wm. Miller, J. Munroe, H. Provo, N. Provo, J. M. Roberts, G. P. Ross, T. J. Rowley, F. Ray, G. Sherman, C. Scott, A. C. Spoor, W. H. Stockman, O. Tracey, H. Tobias, B. Wheeler, K. Winslow, prisoners.

ALLOTTED PAY.—Assignees and others holding orders for Allotted Pay of the First Vermont Battery are hereby notified that returns have been received to April 30th, and this office is prepared to pay the sums received in the usual way. JOHN B. PAGE,

Treasurer.

Rutland, June 30, 1864.

HOW MEADE AND GRANT ACT WHILE A BATTLE RAGES.

While the cannonade and musketry were rolling terribly, I rode up to Meade's headquarters. It was past nine o'clock. The pile of brush on fire in front of his tent lighted up the main front. Gen. Meade was passing up and down in front of his tent, looking now upon the ground and now upon the flashes lighting the western sky. "Those are Smith's batteries; those are Russell's," he said, as the batteries one after another opened their thunders. "It is going all right. I should like to have them try it every day and every night," he continued, listening to the uproar. An aide came in with a telegraphic dispatch. Holding it to the light he read what Hancock had sent: "The firing commenced on the right, ran down the line, and was pretty severe in front of my line, but they have done us very little damage. Our loss very slight."

Passing over to Gen. Grant's headquarters, there was a similar scene—the bright camp-fire, the general and his staff sitting around it. Gen. Grant was holding his half-consumed cigar in his hand, taking now and then a whiff, and reading aloud from the Richmond Examiner of the 3d, a criticism on Grant's campaign, full of falsehoods. The general made comments in the utmost good humor. He was not exercised in the least about what was going on at the front. It was all right thus far, and it would be all right hereafter.

General Grant is imperturbable. When the right wing gave way in that night attack in the Wilderness battle—when the panic-stricken men of Ricketts' division streamed through the woods, when the tidings of disaster were given from trembling lips, Gen. Grant sat beside a pine tree, whistling as usual. He looked steadily upon the ground, absorbed in thought, thinking as intently as a geometer over an abstract problem, of his favorite science. His demeanor was in striking contrast to those who stood around him. They were restless, listening to every sound, and with every faculty

awake.—Letter from the Army.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Below we give the letter informing Mr. Lincoln of his nomination at Baltimore, and his accepting that nomination.

New York, June 14, 1864.

Hon. Abraham Lincoln:

Sir: The National Union Convention, which assembled in Baltimore on the 7th of June, 1864, has instructed me to inform you that you were nominated with enthusiastic unanimity for the Presidency of the United States, from the 4th of March next.

The resolutions of the Convention, which we have already had the honor of placing in your hands, are a full and clear statement of the principles which inspired its action, and which, as we believe, the great body of Union men in the country heartily approve. Whether those resolutions express the national gratitude to our soldiers and sailors, or the national scorn of compromise with rebels, and consequent dishonor, or the patriotic duty of union and success; whether they approve the Proclamation of Emancipation, the Constitutional amendment, the employment of former slaves as Union soldiers, of the solemn obligation of the Government to promptly redress the wrongs of every soldier of the Union of whatever color or race; whether they declare the invalidity of the pledged faith of the nation, or offer the national hospitality to the oppressed of every land, or urge the union by railroad of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; whether they recommend public economy and vigorous taxation, or assert the fixed popular opposition to the establishment by armed foreign monarchies in the immediate neighborhood of the United States, or declare that those only are worthy of official trust who approve unreservedly the views and policy indicated in the resolutions—they were equally hailed with the heartiness of profound conviction.

Believing with you, Sir, that this is the people's war for the maintenance of a Government which you have justly described as "of the people, by the people, for the people," we are very sure that you will be glad to know, not only from the resolutions themselves, but from the singular harmony and enthusiasm with which they were adopted, how warm is the popular welcome of every measure in the prosecution of the war, which is vigorous, unmistakable and unflinching as the national purpose itself. No right, for instance, is so precious and sacred to the American heart as that of personal liberty. Its violation is regarded with just, instant and universal jealousy. Yet in this hour of peril every faithful citizen concedes that, for the sake of national existence and the common welfare, individual liberty may, as the constitution provides in case of rebellion, be sometimes summarily constrained, asking only with painful anxiety that in every instance, and to the least detail, that absolutely necessary power shall not be hastily or unwisely exercised.

We believe, Sir, that the honest will of the Union men of the country was never more truly represented than in this convention. Their purpose we believe to be the overthrow of armed rebels in the field, and the security of permanent peace and union by liberty and justice under the Constitution. That these results are to be achieved amidst cruel perplexities they are fully aware. That they are to be reached only by cordial unanimity of council is undeniable. That good men may sometimes differ as to the means and the time, they know. That in the conduct of all human affairs the highest duty is to determine, in the angry conflict of passion, how much good may be practically accomplished, is their persuasion. They have watched your official course, therefore, with unflinching attention; and amidst the bitter taunts of eager friends, and the fierce denunciations of enemies; now moving too rapid for some, now too slowly for others, they have seen you throughout this tremendous contest patient, sagacious, faithful, just; leaning upon the heart of the great mass of the people, and satisfied to be moved by its mighty pulsations.

It is for this reason that, long before the Convention met, the popular instinct had plainly indicated you as its candidate; and the Convention, therefore, merely recorded the popular will. Your character and career prove your unswerving fidelity to the cardinal principles of American liberty and of the American Constitution. In the name of that liberty and Constitution, Sir, we earnestly request your acceptance of this nomination, reverently commending the beloved country, and our Chief Magistrate, with all its brave sons who, on sea and land, are faithfully defending the good old American cause of equal rights, to the blessing of Almighty God.

We are, Sir, respectfully,

Your friends and fellow-citizens,

JOS. DENISON, Ohio, Chairman,

JOS. DENISON, Maine,

T. E. SAWYER, New Hampshire,

BRADLEY BARLOW, Vermont,

A. H. BULLOCK, Massachusetts,

A. M. GAMMILL, Rhode Island,

C. S. BISHOP, Connecticut,

G. W. CURTIS, New York,

And 24 others.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,

June 27, 1864.

Hon. Wm. Denison and others, Committee of the National Union Convention.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 14th instant, formally notifying me that I have been nominated by the Convention you represent for the Presidency of the United States for four years from the fourth of March next, has been received. The nomination is gratefully accepted, as the Resolutions of the Convention called the platform are heartily approved.

While the resolution in regard to the supplanting of republican government upon the Western Continent is fully concurred in, there might be misunderstanding were I not to say that

the position of the Government in relation to the action of France in Mexico, as assumed through the State Department, and endorsed by the Convention, among the measures and acts of the Executive, will be faithfully maintained so long as the state of facts shall leave that position pertinent and applicable.

I am especially gratified that the soldier and the seaman were not forgotten by the Convention, as they forever must and will be remembered by the grateful country for whose salvation they devote their lives.

Thanking you for the kind and complimentary terms in which you have communicated the nomination and other proceedings of the Convention, I subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE ALLEGED ENLISTMENTS ABROAD.

A Letter from Secretary Seward.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1864.

To the President:—

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the Senate of the 24th inst., requesting the President to inform that body "if any authority has been given by any one, either in this country or elsewhere, to obtain recruits in Ireland or Canada, for our army or navy; and whether any such recruits have been obtained, or whether to the knowledge of the government, Irishmen or Canadians have been induced to emigrate to this country in order to be recruited; and if so, what measures, if any, have been adopted in order to arrest such conduct," has the honor, in reply to the inquiries thus submitted, to report, that no authority has been given by the Executive of this government, or by an executive department, to any one, either in this country or elsewhere, to obtain recruits either in Ireland or in Canada, or in any foreign country, for either the army or navy of the United States, and, on the contrary, that whatever application for such authority has been made it has been refused and absolutely withheld.

If any such recruits have been obtained, either in the provinces named in the resolution or in any foreign country, they have been obtained by persons who are not even citizens of the United States, but subjects or citizens of the country where the recruits were obtained. The persons who obtained such recruits, if any were so obtained, were amenable to the laws of the foreign province or country where their offices were committed, and at the same time they were not within the reach of our own laws and tribunals, and such persons acted without any authority or consent, and even without the knowledge of this government. That any such recruits have been obtained in the provinces named, or in any other foreign country, in two or three instances it has been reported to this department that recruiting agents, without authority, with a view to engage recruits or reclaim deserters, the complaints thus made were immediately investigated, the proceedings of such recruiting agents were promptly disavowed and condemned, the recruits or deserters, if any had been brought into the United States, were at once returned, and the offending agents were dismissed from the public service.

In the land and naval forces of the United States there are found not only some Canadians, some Englishmen, and some Irishmen, but also many subjects of Continental European Powers. All of these persons were voluntary immigrants into the United States. They enlisted after their arrival on our shores of their own free accord, within our own limits and jurisdiction, and not in any foreign country. The executive government has no knowledge of the nature of the special inducements which led these volunteers to emigrate from their native countries, or of the purpose for which they emigrated. It has, however, neither directly nor indirectly invited their immigration by any offers of employment in the military or naval service. When such persons were found within the United States, exactly the same inducements to military service were open to them which by authority of law were offered at the same time to citizens of the United States.

Having thus answered the inquiries contained in the resolution of the Senate, the Secretary of State might here, without impropriety, close this report. Nevertheless, the occasion is a proper one for making complaints on the subject of recruitment in our army and navy which have recently found utterance in the British House of Lords. The Secretary of State has, therefore, farther to report that the government of the United States has practiced the most scrupulous care in preventing and avoiding in Great Britain, and in all other foreign countries, any violation of international or municipal laws in regard to the enlistment of soldiers and seamen.

Moreover, when the British government, or any other foreign government, has complained of any alleged violation of the rights of its subjects within the United States, this government has listened to the complaints patiently, investigated them promptly, and, where redress was found due and was practicable, has cheerfully accorded it. This government, on the other hand, has been obliged to submit to the ordinary way grave complaints of the enlistment, equipment and periodical payment, in British ports, of seamen and mariners employed in making unauthorized war from such ports against the United States.

It is a notorious fact, manifest to all the world, that a vigorous and continual tide of emigration is flowing from Europe, and especially from portions of the British empire, and from Germany and Sweden, into the United

States. This immigration, like the immigration which preceded it, results from reciprocal conditions of industrial and social life in Europe and America. Of the mass of immigrants who arrive on our shores, far the largest number go immediately into the occupations of peaceful industry. Those on the contrary, who are susceptible to the attractions of military life, voluntarily enter the national service with a similar class of our own native citizens, upon the same equal inducements and with the same patriotic motives. There is no law of nations and no principle of international comity which requires us to refuse their aid in the cause of the country and of humanity.

The government does not repudiate or discourage immigration. The government frankly avows that it encourages immigration from all countries, but only by open, lawful and honorable agencies and means. However statesmen in other countries may have at the beginning misunderstood the nature and direction of the present civil war, that nature and that direction were not misunderstood by the government of the United States. It was foreseen here that the seditions attempt to divide the American Union, if not discouraged by other commercial and maritime powers, would not merely produce great commercial and social embarrassment in the United States, but that if it should be persisted in and prosecuted, it must seriously disturb the commerce and industry of other nations. Upon this ground, among others, the government of the United States earnestly remonstrated with foreign States against their award of unusual commercial and belligerent privileges to the insurgents, in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States. When, however, it was fully disclosed that the insurrection aimed at nothing less than to separate fifteen of these States from the rest, and to reestablish them within our own lawful territory, as one single independent nation, upon the foundation of African slavery, this government did not hesitate, so far as authorized by law, to draw upon all the resources of the country, and to call into activity all the energies of the American people to prevent so great a crime. It further resolved to devote its best efforts, within the limits of international law and the constitution of the United States—first, to bring African slavery to an end throughout the world; and secondly, to strengthen the interest of free labor upon the American continent. It recognized and entered into commercial relations with free States founded on African colonization. It refused a market for slaves, and it pursued the slave trader on the high seas, and denies to him an asylum on our own shores. On the contrary, it invites honest and industrious foreigners from all parts of the world, and gives them free homes and ample fields, while it opens to them virgin mines and busy workshops, with all the privileges of perfect civil and religious liberty. So far as increase of immigration has resulted from the action of the government during the present civil war, it is due exclusively to what has thus lawfully been done with those two ends of extinguishing slavery and fortifying freedom always in view. Nor has this government any reason to be disappointed with the results. The country has sustained a very destructive war for the period of three years. Yet it is not here that national resources or credit fail. It is not here that patriots are wanting to defend the country of their birth or their choice; nor is it here that miners, farmers, merchants, artisans and laborers lack either subsistence or employment with abundant rewards. The number of slaves is rapidly diminishing, and the number of freemen continues to augment, even during the convulsions of domestic war, more rapidly than ever a free population advanced in any other country, or even in our own.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WAR NEWS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, June 28—4 p. m.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:

The following dispatch has just been received from Gen. Hunter:

"I have the honor to report that our expedition has been entirely successful, inflicting great injury upon the enemy, and victorious in every engagement. Running short of ammunition, and finding it impossible to collect supplies while in the presence of an enemy believed to be superior to our force in numbers, and constantly receiving reinforcements from Richmond and other points, I deemed it best to withdraw, and have succeeded in doing so without serious loss, to this point, where we have met abundant supplies of food. A detailed report of our operations will be forwarded immediately. The command is in excellent heart and health, and ready after a few days rest for service in any direction."

Nothing later than my telegram of this morning has been received from Gen. Grant or Gen. Sherman.

E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

NEAR PETERSBURG, July 1.

The damage inflicted on the Weldon and Danville railroad was thorough. One bridge over 300 feet in length was burned. The rebels will be obliged to haul their supplies from Hicksford, a distance of 35 miles from Petersburg.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning the 18th corps expected to change on the enemy's works in their front. Martindale and Turner had advanced their fortified lines in the night to a place previously occupied by skirmishers. At the time the contemplated assault was to be made, Barton's brigade on the left of the 18th corps, lying along the Prince George county road, began to move from their breastworks to the rifle pits. The enemy seemed to understand that the intention was to advance our line by the occupation of his entrenchments. A storm of shot and shell from rifled guns and

mortars poured into our troops before they were formed. Two or three volleys of musketry were exchanged. But few of our men were injured. The rebels showed themselves too strong at this point to warrant an assault. The 2d and 9th corps had each made an attempt to take these very works when the army first arrived here.

Mortars were freely used on both sides, and the rebels, with unusual success, dropped their shells directly in our midst. Lieut. Ludlow, of Barton's brigade, worked his mortars admirably, and annoyed the enemy very much by the correctness of his aim.

A battery of 32-pounders at Gen. Smith's headquarters fired at regular intervals into the rebel works and town. Capt. Butler and Lieut. Flemming, Aides to Gen. Smith, were wounded. All through the night the cannonading was heavy, especially on the right. A red glare overhung the city of Petersburg, and it is thought some of our shells set fire to buildings and caused a conflagration.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, July 3, 9 p. m.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:

The following telegram, dated to-day at Marietta, Ga., was received this evening from Gen. Sherman, giving the successful result of the flanking operation in progress for several days past:

"The movement on our right caused the enemy to evacuate. We occupied Kenesaw at daylight, and Marietta at 8.30 a. m. Thomas is moving down the main road towards the Chattahoochee, and McPherson toward the north of Nickajack, on the Sandtown road. Our cavalry is on the extreme flanks. Whether the enemy will halt on this side of the Chattahoochee or not, will soon be known. Marietta is almost entirely abandoned by its inhabitants, and more than a mile of the railroad iron is moved between the town and the foot of Kenesaw."

A dispatch from Gen. Grant's headquarters at 9 o'clock this a. m., gives the following result of Gen. Wilson's operations. Sixty miles of railroad were thoroughly destroyed. The Danville road Gen. Wilson reports could not be repaired in less than 40 days, even if all the materials were at hand. He has destroyed all the blacksmith shops where the rails might be straightened, and all the mills where scumpling for sleepers could be secured. Thirty miles of the south side road were destroyed.

Wilson brought in about 400 negroes and many of the vast number of horses and mules gathered by his force. He reports that the rebels slaughtered without mercy the negroes they retook. Wilson's loss of property is a small wagon train used to carry ammunition, his ambulance train and twelve caissons. The horses of the artillery and wagons were generally brought off. Of the caissons two were removed from their carriages, the wheels of which were broken and the guns thrown into the water, and one other gun had been disabled by a rebel shot striking the train before it was abandoned. He estimates his total loss at from 750 to 1000 men, including those lost from Kautz's division.

A rebel force made its appearance near Martinsburg this morning, and were at last accounts destroying the railroad and burning on Martinsburg. The reports received as yet are too confused and conflicting to determine the magnitude of the force or the extent of its operations.

E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

BALTIMORE, July 3.

At daylight this morning intelligence reached headquarters at Martinsburg to the effect that rebels were approaching in three separate columns, one by way of the turnpike towards Sheperdstown, the second towards Martinsburg, not far from the line of the railroad, and the third west of it. Gen. Sigel at once prepared to check this movement of the enemy. The troops were drawn up, and at 5 o'clock fighting commenced in the neighborhood of Bunker Hill and continued four or five hours, during which his cavalry fell slowly back to the infantry support. Ascertaining that the force of the enemy was largely superior to his own Sigel determined to evacuate Martinsburg, which was done in good order.

The train and property on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad were safely removed from the neighborhood.

A force of the enemy also came by way of North Mountain with a view of flanking our forces, but in this they were disappointed.

A dispatch received at 5 o'clock this evening states that fighting has been going on all day near Leetown, about 10 miles from Harper's Ferry, and three miles to the left of the railroad, between a force of the enemy that was moving in the direction of the Sheperdstown pike and the command which Sigel had left there to occupy the place. Both forces engaged were small, and it is officially reported that our troops there had repelled successfully all attacks.

Sigel holds Maryland Heights and Harper's Ferry. There is great excitement at Hagerstown and Harper's Ferry. It is thought the strength of the enemy is greatly exaggerated.

NEW YORK, July 3.

The Tribune's special dispatch from Charleston, West Virginia, July 1, has the following:—

"Hunter with the whole of his command arrived safely at this point without the loss of a pound of government property, during the march of 500 miles. He defeated the enemy in five different engagements. All the railroads and canals on the route were totally destroyed. Our loss in the expedition will not exceed 2000; that of the enemy, including prisoners, must be at least 5000. The army is in excellent spirits, and will soon be heard from where least expected."

The Herald's special Washington dispatch says the President will call for half a million of men immediately after the adjournment of Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 3.

The Sanitary Commission yesterday distributed 44,000 pounds of tomatoes, pickles, onions and lemons to the men in the trenches before Petersburg.

Capture of the Vermont Cavalry.

The New York Tribune's account of Wilson's raid, says: Gen. Wilson, having constructed a line of rifle-pits in rear of the front line of battle during the night, left in them the 1st Vermont, the 8th and 22d New York, withdrawing the rest of his force a short time before daylight, and following Gen. Kautz to Rains Station.

The men left with the led horses of the regiment, who remained to cover the rear, came in afterwards and reported that the enemy, turning the right flank of the men in the breastworks, had captured the whole party.

Private advices received by the Burlington Times confirm this statement. Vermont boys seem to suffer more from their share of the misfortunes of war. Within a week we have lost the 4th regiment, a portion of the 11th, and now the cavalry regiment; all by captures.

BALTIMORE, July 6.

A person from the vicinity of Harper's Ferry states that it is definitely ascertained that the whole rebel force does not exceed 5,000, concentrating at Harper's Ferry, whence they send out parties who rob the people even of their watches and pocket money. There was skirmishing across the river and an occasional shell is thrown from Maryland Heights.

The fight of Mulligan at Leetown was most gallant, successfully repulsing the rebels several times.

Sigel in moving from Martins